ONE LONDON.

1 London, December 2. Mr. Fowler's speech to the deputation from the City of London Corporation is sufficient evidence that the present Ministry mean to proceed with a scheme for what they call the Unification of London. It is a large question, and it has been very imperfectly discussed, but the linisterial mind is made up. The disestablishment of this ancient Corporation will be one more concession to Radicalism; whether a wise one or not need not now be considered. What is interesting just at this moment is the attitude of the Government, and their way of handling a question which involves franchises, property, institutions, individual rights, and much

A Royal Commission has been appointed. The Corporation was invited to give evidence. Delegates attended for that purpose and desired to testify, among other matters, to the undesirability of the whole scheme. The Commission would not listen. They were there, they said, to consider not the desirability but the practica-bility of the scheme. The desirability must be taken for granted. Their attitude is that of the French cook who invited the cels to say whether they would prefer to be fried or stewed. When the eels made answer that they did not wish to be cooked at all, he replied with severity: "Vous sortez de la question." To this the Corporation surred. They declined to consider amalgaation a foregone conclusion, or to assume that they and the City together were to be swallowed up in a new municipality. So they asked for an interview with the president of the Local Government Board. They have had it, and they have heard their doom announced in no doubtful terms.

The attitude of the Ministry is, nevertheless, trenough technically and politically. So large a question must ultimately be determined by the Cabinet. It does not quite follow that it must be determined by the Cabinet in advance of the sittings of a Royal Commission, and before the City and the Corporation have been heard. There is nothing in the nature of the to prevent the Royal Commission doing its work as such Commissions commonly do, independently of the Government of the day. Mr. Fowler says it is not for a Commission and it is for the Cabinet to consider, but he does not explain why. Then he seems to intimate that after all, if the Corporation will go like good boys before the Commission, there will be hardly any limitation upon their evidence. They may pretend to give evidence upon practicability, and really give evidence upon desirability. This is not, perhaps, quite logical or quite dignified, but it is very English. Mr. Fowler is a good Englishman of his own type, and he does not care two straws for form.

Probably he would have given way altogether were not the Radical pressure on the Ministry just now so strong, and from so many different sections of this very miscellaneous left wing of the party. The Radical of almost all shades and sorts has pinned his faith to the London County Council. He has long hated the City of London Corporation. He looks on it as Burke said the Radical Duke of Bedford or his friends looked upon society,-as a prize ox to be cut up. He nates it because it is old. He hates it because he cannot control it. Perhaps he hates it because it was once Liberal and is now what is led Conservative; which comes much nearer the Liberalism of the last generation than Radicalism does. At any rate, he is, in American phrase, going for it. So imbued are modern English Radicals with French ideas that he may even have some notion that the London of the future is to play the part which the Paris of the past has played in public affairs. Paris is France, and he wants London to be England, Just at present, such an arrangement might prove inconvenient to him, for the whole metropolis, as well as what is properly called the City of London, is overwhelmingly Conservative in national politics. It is doubtful whether it be not really Conservative in municipal politics also, and whether the Progressists will be clever enough' to capture another majority in the London County Council.

However that may be, the Radical dream is to get possession of what he regards, truly swamp the City in the huge mass of vestries and villages which, in their aggregation, constifute what the world calls London. There is no real homogeneousness between all these local districts, or their inhabitants, or their governing bodies, or, as a whole, their interests, You might almost think that the unification me was conceived in a spirit of compensation of setoff. The scheme to consolidate London is the scheme of the very men who are doing their best to disintegrate the Kingdom, and to establish what is called Home Rule, not for Ireland only but for Scotland and Wales and for England; with perhaps ultimately Wessex and Essex and the Heptarchy over again.

That is, of course, a purely fanciful view. The Radical politician, like other politicians, is governed by considerations of practical convenience; not to say of political profit; which, for civility's sake, let us call expediency. He sees fat pickings in the City; not, of course, for himself, but for his party or for the less fat parts of the community.

The revenues of the Corporation are very They are so large that the men who look after its finances do not like to say how large. They publish various separate accounts, but no unt which gives a full and complete view of their receipts and expenditures. There is no question of honesty, no accusation of Tammany-But the City is a law unto itself, and prefers to keep its own secrets and to disburse in its own way the three or four or five hundred thousand pounds sterling which yearly flow into its coffers. This property and this income beto the Corporation; its legal title is perfect; its right to apply the money according to its own judgment for municipal purposes is beyond dis-No court would interfere. If there is to be any interference it must be by act of Par-This and all other matters are, in fact, for Parliament in its wisdom to determine.

abler and more thoughtful men of his party have convinced themselves that, on the ad considerations of public welfare, there ight to be one London, and not several. They de not yet see clearly how the one is to be created out of the several or the several combined into one. But they are trying hard, and the Royal Commission is to help them. Obviously It would not help them if the Commission were to descend more to the foundation of things, and allow anybody to ask whether consolidation were not a bad thing in itself, or allow the City o protest against being legislated out of its ds of years of independent and beneficent icipal existence.

t people nevertheless agree that things not go on forever as they are, and that there nust be a change of some sort. Sir David Evans, who was one of the two chief speakers on this deputation in behalf of the City, said: "The Corporation accept the proposition that e alteration may advantageously be made in the general system of the government of the olis, and are prepared to assist in dis-Metropolis, and are prepared consing specific and practical proposals for that purpose." They have, in fact, a scheme of their own. They would divide the whole Metropolis into ten municipalities, with one governing head,-not a proposal likely to conciliate their opponents, nor would there be much use in pressing it on a Government which has already ved that there ought to be an amalgamaof the City and County of London. If there to be amalgamation, the County will swallow

all questions as to the mode of amalgamaion are open questions, and that the Commis-

sion will hear evidence on the point whether amalgamation can best be effected by absorb ing the City or by adding to the City. But no Radical would listen to the last, and the Radicals, as I said, must be conciliated. There is nothing in Mr. Fowler's speech to show that he or his colleagues are alive to the dangers arising from over concentration, or from applying modern Democratic ideas to municipalities regardless of size or circumstances. Mr. Fowler, indeed, was not called upon to enter into general considerations on this occasion. There was the less need since he and his colleagues have already shown themselves rendy for adventures, They wish, for example, to give the control of the police to the London County Council. They seem to care nothing for the experience of other capitals. If you tell them that Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Petersburg, New-York, do not control their own police they reply lightly, "But Birmingham does." Experience is perhaps the word on which the modern English Radical, in a hurry to reconstruct society, sets least value. G. W. S.

MORMONS IN MEXICO.

A PROSPEROUS COLONY IN A BARREN LAND. City of Mexico, Nov. 30 .- A few years ago several families of Mormons, having obtained favorable essions of land from the Mexican Government, left Utah and proceeded to Mexico, establishing themselves in different parts of the States of Chibuahua and Sonora. Now the Mormon settlements are five in number, the population of which, all told, amounts to close upon 3,000 souls. success that has attended their efforts to colonize those so barren and hitherto neglected parts of the country has been such as to justify them in seeking to obtain still further concessions from the Government of Mexico for the greater development of their scheme of colonization. Owing to the mense growth of Mormonism and the restrictions placed upon it by the United States Government, Utah has become congested, and of necessity the faithful who wish to abide strictly in the belief which they have held for so many years are forced to seek in other parts of the world that toleration which is denied them in Utah. The Government of Mexico is tolerant. Although the Nation is Roman Catholic, the Government is not so. It profess practice or not, as they will, their various forms of worship. Again, as Mexico is a country that is far from being developed, and the Governmental Treas ury is empty, immigration is welcomed as a real godsend, and every means taken to encourage it. Although much has been said about the unprofitableness of settlement in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, still the Mormons evidently knew what they were doing, and have proved that the lands of those States can be turned to the greatest account. Before immigrating they knew well where they were going to, and the difficulties against which ey would have to contend. A leading elder of their church was sent out to prospect. He did not judge from hearsay, but he examined everything by himself, and believed what he saw and only that. He returned to the people. He described the land as to all appearance harren and the climate hot in summer and cold in winter, and subject to continual dreuths. But for all that, the people came and took possession of their lands, and where there were desolation and neglect there are now activity and abundance. The Mormon settlement in Chihuahua is a picture of comfort, of plenty and of consequent contentment. There are about fifty houses of wood, large and well built, each with its barn and well-filled granary. Each, too, has its orchard, kitchen and flower garden, and its many acres of land well tilled and cultivated. In the midst of all this stand he large unpretentious looking church, from whith how a cever absent on days when service is held, except through sickness, and the general store in which they can buy everything they require. There is one building wanting, and that is the liquor shop, for the Mormons are forbidden either to dirink wines or spirits or to smoke. In sickness the restriction is removed, and although tobacco is soil at the store, it is the kind that is used for killing those insects that oftentimes infest the fruit trees.

The Morron leaders say that the success of the colony simply depended upon the study of the land and of the climate. Before they sowed or planted they had to learn what would grow. Therefore they had their nurseries, in which they made experiments as to the kinds of trees, forest or fruit, that would flourish best. This they have done in Chihuahua and Sonora. Indeed, they have even experimented on tea. When they discovered the kinds of trees and of fruits that would flourish and pay the best, these they planted. They had started a camery where they canned their own fruit for the market, and were about to start a furniture factory. That the Mormons are well to do cannot be demist, for they are constantly at work, and respectively who are sent-tered round about their sett judge from hearsay, but he examined everything by himself, and believed what he saw and

naturally would be inclined to persecute them, an operate with France and come to her rescue, elder, a Scotchman, said that the reason was simple. When the poor people came hunary to the settlement, they were always well fed, and every tement, they were always well fed, and every favor asked was granted. If possible, "Why," favor asked was granted. If possible, "Why," the Padre often comes among us, and whatever he needs for church or for charity we have the care and Napoleon III, and not

said he, "the Padre often comes among us, and whatever he needs for church or for charity we give him."

The Mormons of Chihushus gave a proof of their loyalty to the Government only a few months ago, but for which they will pay dearly eventually. They acted well but not wisely. It appears that insurrection was abroad in that State and making headway. The insurgents, in some number, had fortified themselves in a mill some little distance from the Mormon settlement, and awaited there the attack of a battallon of Federal troops sent out to dislodge them. The Mexican colonel in command appeared not to relish the undertaking, and so went to the Mormons and asked if they would assist him. At once the settlers, under their leader, Galbraith, shouldered their Winchesters and salled forth to the light. Galbraith whishel to avoid bloodshed, so alone and bearing a white flag he walked coolly up to the mill and told the insurgents that they must leave the mill and depart, or clee they would be made to do so. Strange to say, the mill was evacuated without a shot being fred and the customhouse and a considerable sum of money asved to the Government. But if reports he true, the Mormons are paying for their loyalty. It is now currently reported that they are in full flight toward New-Mexico, having been ordered to quit by the insurgents, who are gaining ground in the North of Mexico, and are determined to conquer the Northern States. If the Mormons had not interfered, nothing would have been able to prevent their growth and wooderful prosperity in that rising and rich bart of the world. The journals that are run by the Conservatives are beginning to make use of the encouragement given by the Government to the Mormons have been leaning upon a weak reed.

DANGEROUS CARGOES TO CARRY. ____

DANGEROUS CARGOES TO CARRY.

HOW SOME DERELICIS MAY BE ACCOUNTED FOR

-BONES BAD THINGS TO SAIL WITH. When the 706-ton Austrian bark Vila was picked up at sea by the Norwegian fruit steamer Breida-blik and brought to this port a couple of months ago, much curiosity was expressed as to what could ave caused her crew to desert her. With the exception of being partially dismasted she was in perfect condition, and the loss of her musts might have occurred after the crew left her. She had sailed from Egypt with a cargo chiefly made up of old bones, and no word was heard of her until she was picked up off Hatterns by the Breidablik. All the bark's papers and every scrap of food had been taken from her, and the fate of her crew is a mys-

Wallace J. Boyd, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from Montevideo with a similar cargo of old bones, may afford an explanation of the mystery surrounding the Vila. The crew of the Boyd say that nothing could ever induce them to ship again on a bone-laden vessel. Within a few days after leaving port the vessel became infested with scorplons and other pestiferous bugs, which came out of the cargo and penetrated every nook and corner of the craft. The men were driven from their bunks in the forecastle, and every effort to rid the schooner of the plague was unavailing. Five or six times a day all hands were compelled to strip, bothe and change their clothing, but the smaller insects hung on in spite of all this. On a day which was damp and warm the torment was aggravated by the appearance of large, green bugs, which swarmed over everything and continued their ravages until port was reached.

It is believed that the creatures were in the bones when they were gathered on the Argentine plains, and the excessive heat of the hold during the voyage through the tropics caused them to breed in enormous numbers and forced them on deck. It is possible that the crew of the Vila was driven from her by a similar cause and met a worse fate.

As TO GIANTS. Wallace J. Boyd. which recently arrived at Phila-

AS TO GLANTS.

From The Illustrated London News. From The Illustrated London News.

There has been no subject concerning which more lies, have been told than about giants. Until it was found that modern men could not be squeezed into the armor at the Tower, it was taken for granted that we had degenerated in size. This is not only not the case, but in the matter of giants we have the advantage of our predecessors. The Emperor Maximinian, indeed, was said to have been eight and one-half feet high, but ancient

TOPICS IN PARIS.

MISS SINGER'S MARRIAGE - A BIT OF SECRET HISTORY-THE NOBLEMAN AND THE HOSPITAL-WASH-WOMEN AND POLITICS.

Paris, December 2. Prince Edmond de Polignac's marriage to Miss Winneretta Singer, a fortnight hence, promises to be a notable event, not only from a social, but also from a musical, point of view. The Due de Doudeauville, justly regarded as the principal personage of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, of which his wife is the acknowledged leader, has promised to act as one of the witnesses of the Prince, who is the brother of his first wife, and this in itself is sufficient to insure the attendance of all the great world here. What with the Rochefoucaulds, the de Polignaes, the de Luynes, the de Noailfes and the Rohans, all of whom are more or less related to one another, the church where the ceremony is to take place will contain within its walls on that occasion all that is most illustrious, at any rate from a genealogical point of view, in France, Prince Edmond is one of the most accomplished amateur musical composers and musicians that we have here; and inasmuch as Miss Winneretta Singer, whose first marriage with the Prince de Scey-Monbéliard was annulled some time ago, is herself passionately fond of music (her favorite instrument being the organ), the couple, not withstanding the disparity in their ages, should have no difficulty in maintaining perfect har-

mony in their matrimental relations. A new attraction is offered to Parisians by the opening of the Palais de Glace in the Champs Elysées. The former building occupied by the panorama of the siege of Paris and of the Vengeur, situated between the Avenue d'Antin and the Palais de l'Industrie, has been converted into a skating rink of colossal dimensions, the rink itself being laid with artificially manufactured ice. The place has been beautifully decorated and furnished, and, unless the management permit it to become monopolized by the demi-monde, it promises to become a popular feature of our great world, so many members of which-notably the Marquise Hervey de Saint-Denis, the Vicomtesse Aimerly de la Rochefoucauld, the Infanta Eulalia, the Comtesse Paul de Pourtalès-are enthusiastically fond of skating and graceful and skilful per-

formers on the ice. Apropos of the Marquise Hervey de Saintwho lost her septuagenarian husband only a few months ago, it will interest many people to know that she is about to contract another marriage, the fortunate man being the Breton Comte de Kerjegu. The Marquise is the daughter of that English-born Baron Ward, who, entering the service of the last reigning Duke of Lucca as stable-boy, rose to the place of Prime Minister. Her mother was a Vien-

ese Jewess of humble origin, but of great beauty, from whom the Marquise has doubtless inherited her magnificent eyes, her lovely fair hair and her perfect figure. The Marquise is to be met at all the best houses of the Faubourg Saint-Germain and is a regular visitor every year at Stowe House, the English home of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris. It will doubtless be news to most people that

a treaty of alliance similar to that now admittedly uniting France to Russia was in existence between these two countries at the time of the Franco-German War in 1879. This has now for the first time been made known in connection with the present craze here for everything Russian by the publication of certain of the private papers of the late Prince Napoleon, presumably by order and with the sanction of his sons, and of his sister, the Princess According to these documents, i employed by his cousin, Napoleon III, to conclude the negotiations with the Czar. treaty between the two sovereigns, according to Prince Napoleon, was purely of a defensive far to explain the remarkable precautic knew of its existence, to provoke France into declaring war. For had Germany been th first to cast down the glove, Russia would have between two nations. In the same way, it is probable that King Humbert's death or abdicaion would have the result of liberating Italy from the Triple Alliance, since the Prince of Naples would not need to consider himself bound by the obligations contracted by his father unless he wished it.

In connection with this it may be added that

the treaty between the Czar and Napoleon III was in all probability due to the influence exercised over Alexander II by his Chancellor, the ate Prince Gortschakoff. The latter was always. disposed to favor France rather than Germany. and was especially warmly attached to Napoleon III, his interest in whom dated back to and prob ably originated with a certain romantic episode which happened during the second or third decade of the present century. Among the many admirers of Queen Hortense in those days was Prince Gortschakoff, at that time quite a young man; and when the beautiful mother of Napoleon III was obliged to flee from Florence the postillien who guided the horses of her carriage was no other than the Russian nobleman who subsequently became Chancellor of the Czar's Empire. The Prince rode with the Queen, and with her son, who afterward became Emperor of France, as far as Bologna, where she was in safety. On taking his leave she presented him with a valuable ring, which he wore throughout his life, and which, at the present moment, is in the possession of his recently married grand-

While in most countries the people, and especially the poorer classes, manifest a dread of being taken to the hospital for medical treatment, in France quite the contrary is the case; so much so, indeed, that the city authorities here have now under consideration very necessary measures to prevent the monopolizing by well-to-do people of the beds and treatment destined exclusively for the poor. The discussion which has arisen in connection with the matter has led to all sorts of amusing stories being related of the artifices adopted by rich people in crder to secure admission and gratuitous attendance in the public hospitals, and there is one that is told of the famous surgeon Velpeau which is worth repetition. Velpeau was visited one day at his house during the consultation hour by a Marquis bearing one of the best-known names of the Faubourg Saint Germain, a man who, at the same, time, was renowned for his closeness in money matters. After having diagnosed the case, Velpeau informed the Marquis that an operation was not only necessary, but even urgent, and in response to an inquiry of the nobleman, stated that the fee for the operation would amount to 4,000 francs. At this the Marquis made a wry face and left. About a fortnight later Dr. Velpeau, while making his daily rounds in the great Hospital de la Charité had his attention attracted by a face that seemed familiar to him. In answer to his inquiry it was stated that the patient was a footman of a nobleman in the Faubourg Saint Germain, a story which was apparently borne out by the clean-shaven face of the man and by the handsome livery which hung on the hook beside his cot. On examining the sick man, the surgeon found that his case resembled in every particular the somewhat unusual one for which the Marquis had consulted him a fortnight previously. He refrained, however, from making any comments at the time, and it was only two or three weeks after the operation had been performed, and when the patient was about to be discharged, that Dr. Velpeau called him aside and exclaimed, "Monsieur, I am extremely flattered and pleased to have been able to cure you. There is, however, a small formality with which you will have to comply before I can sign your exeat; that is, you will have to sign a ch

ent discussion that the matter has been brought to light. Instances, however, of subterfuge such as that practised by the Marquis are by no means unusual, and so excellent is the treatment of the patients in our hospitals that stringent measures are about to be enacted to keep out as far as possible the well-to-do classes, and if they do obtain admission to make them pay heavily for their treatment.

From time immemorial the market women of Paris, who so by the name of the Dames de la

for their treatment.

From time immemorial the market women of Paris, who go by the name of the Dames de la Halle, to distinguish them, I suppose, from the Femmes du Monde, have occupied a very important place in Parisian life and in politics. Loud-voiced as they are, they have always succeeded in making themselves heard by the Government of the day, and have not only invariably succeeded in obtaining the ear of those who control our destinies, but may even be said to have influenced their administration. Especially have they played a conspicuous part in all revhave they played a conspicuous part in all revolutionary movements. It was, therefore, with a certain amount of trepidation that the milia certain amount of trepidation that the mill tary sentinels and police officials on duty at the Luxembourg Palace witnessed the arrival there on Tuesday last of a number of these Dames de la Halle, decked out in holiday attire, but with anger and determination plainly written on their anger and determination plainly written on their countenances. In response to inquiries they informed the ushers on duty that they were a deputation come to pay an official visit to the Senate, which holds its sessions in the Luxembourg Palace. For a few moments something akin to a general scare prevailed, and it was only when it became known that they had come to protest against the action of the so-called "regrattiers," or market middlemen, that the equanimity and peace of mind of the denizens of the Palais du Luxembourg was restored.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GENIUS OF WOMAN.

IT IS FROM A MAN, AND HIS EXPERIENCE MUST SPEAK FOR HIS FEELINGS.

This is a tribute from a meek and lowly man to the genius of woman. He wishes to answer en who sneer at women and their shopping. He wishes to express in an humble way his ervent gratitude. He is not rich, he has several relatives and many warm friends. He is fond them all, and it pleases oim to please them. He had estimated, figured, planned, walked, shopped, lain awake nights, torn his hair, pinched his expenditures to add to his capital, and all for what thristmas, of course. He saw bankruptcy poverty staring him in the face. He nunted high and he dug low, and he could find nothing which his friends would like, as he thought. He was, in Western slang, absolutely "stumped."

In a shamefaced way he went to his cousin. He hated to do it. She is a little woman in a big house, with servants limited, children unlimited and a husband to govern. She is interested in several charitable works. She is teaching her daughters to speak French, and is "grinding" mathematics with her son. She has numerous friends, and she manages to see them all and to be seen by them. She is a very busy woman, and her coustn hated to impose upon her, but he was descenate.

desperate.
"What's the matter, dear?" she asked, when the good-for-nothing cousin appeared, with a long face. She is five years younger than he is, but she is "motherly" to him because she knows his lack of woman's genius.
"I'm up a tree," he answered, and then he told

"I'm up a tree," he answered, and then he told her his wees and misfortunes. "How much do you feel you can spend?" she

"How much do you fee, you can asked.

He named his modest sum.
"And who is there?"
"Well, there's Ella and Jen and Ben, Tom"
-and he gave her all the names, which promptly
went down on a silp of paper.
"All right." she said, "come around day after
to-morrow and well see what we can do. And
you are just in time for dinner." she added.
And on the second day following, that coustr,
who had both transferred his responsibility and
gained a good dinner, returned.
"Now, come in here," said that little woman,
leading him to a room where, arrayed in an order
to make a fascinating display, were a dozen and
more Christmas gifts, on each a little tag showing
for whom it was intended. Everything was beautiful and everything seemed just the right one for
the right person. It had all been done in one day.

for whom it was intended. Everything was beauti-ful and everything seemed just the right one for the right person. It had all been done in one day. "And here," she said, putting something in his hand. It was \$7 of change. That is all there is to this story—just a tribute to

INCOME AND EXPENSES OF THE POPE.

ECONOMY NECESSARY BECAUSE OF THE CON TINUAL DECREASE IN THE REVENUES-GIFTS FROM ROYAL COURTS.

Since the heavy losses made by the Pope a year or more ago the finances of the Vatican have been superintended with great care. "It is known," says a Paria paper, "that a committee of prelates several cardinals exists at Rome whose duty ums come principally from two sources: The cifts of the faithful, known as Peter's Pence. Th property of the Vatican is of various kinds, but the greater part of it consists of money or bonds placed in England and France, under control of he Paris house of Rothschild. Peter's Pence is an countries of the world reaches \$,000,000 francs. Sometimes it is as low as 6,000,000 and even 5,000,-This diminution is due, in great part, to the cord between the Royalists and the French Catholica produced by the Republican policy of the Pope. France alone furnished two-thirds and often three-quarters of Peter's Pence. And in France it is the Royalists who prove themselves most the Republic, many of them, more Royalist than Catholic, have closed their purses to the Pope. However, despite all this, French bishops still for ward the largest sums to his Holiness. Thus, the Bishop of Nante sent a few days ago 100,000 francs Ward the largest sums few days ago 100,000 francs from his flock as their gift to the Vatican treasury.

"Italy," adds the Journal, "contributes only a small part of the revenue—a few hundred thousand francs a year. The Remans show themselves in this regard less generous than other Italians. On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxon countries—England, Ireland, Australia and the United States—begin to send important sams. If Catholicism continues to grow in these countries, it is easy to see that in time the Vatican will draw considerable sums from them.

"Again, there are the royal courts, such as that of Austria, which send annually rich presents to the Pope. This is even true of princes of ancient Italian families. Francis II, ex.King of Naples, and Maria Theresa, formerly Grand-Duchess of Tuscany, never fall to send their offerings, which consist of several thousands of france. The Counte de Chambord was accustomed to give annually 50,000 francs; the Count of Paris sends the same

de Chambord was accustomed to give annually 20.00 francs, the Count of Paris sends the same sum.

"The expenses of the Vatican." continues the writer, "amount annually to more than 7,000,000 francs. They are regulated as follows: For the personal wants of the Pope, 109,000 francs; for the Cardinals, 700,000; for poor dioceses, 60,000; administration of the Vatican, 1890,000; Secretary of State, 1,000,000; employes and ablegates, 1,500,000; support of schools and poor, 1200,000.

"The Cardinals at Rome live at the expense of the Pope. The breame of each from this source is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. The Secretary of State is at least 22,000 francs. Andrild and Lisbon most important—Paris, Vienna, Madrid and Lisbon "The last jubice of Pope Leo XIII brought to the Vatican 3,000,000 francs were received. In the course of years the Pope has introduced a number of economies in the different branches of the Vatican service, and for that reason he has been called miserly. This accusation is not merited; the economies became necessary in a State whose expenses at considerable and whose revenues continue to diminish. Leo XIII has many reasons to follow the example of his linustrious predecessor, Sixtus, as it is difficult in the present time to count on the generosity of the faithful."

JUST A FINANCIAL DISCUSSION.

From The Chicago Tribune. The stranger with long hair had eaten a great breakfast in a Clark-st, restaurant and was making for the door without settling when the cashier

The stranger without settling when the cashler breakfast in a Clark-st. restaurant and was making for the door without settling when the cashler called to him:

"Here, sir! The money!"

"Money? It's the engrossing topic of the hour, and I'm not surprised that you evince a keen interest in it. I trust, sir, that you will agree with me when I say that the recent repeal of the Silver Purchasing law will not greatly relieve the business world; the remedy must be more."

"Oh, stow your tongue and out with the wealth!"
"I agree with you. The point is well taken. Wealth is a great blessing at all times, but legislation cannot increase or diminish the volume of currency. The first thing necessary is to strengthen the public confidence by assurances."

"Now, see here."

"Now, see here."

"Now, see here."

"Pardon me, but I have the statisties to prove all that I say. I maintain that the repeal of the Sherman law, as recently accomplished by Congress, can only mitigate."

Just then something hit him in the back, and he struck the curb on the other side of the street. As he gathered himself up and hunted for his hat he remarked:

"It strikes me as a mighty singular thing that some men cannot diseuss the financial question without flying into a passion."

THERE WAS A JAPANESE IN THE AUDIENCE.

From The Boston Post. From The Boston Post.

A good story is told of a recent lecturer in Boston, who was describing a journey through Japan. In speaking of the tea houses, he said: "The Japanese decorate them with motioes. Now, here is an illustration," pointing to a view thrown upon the sheet by the stereopticon. "I don't recall just now what it is, but it is probably 'God bless our home' or somethins of that sort."

The remark passed without comment on the part of the audience, with the single exception of a young Japanese who was present. He was seen to smile visibly. When questioned he said the translation was a trifle liberal, in fact, the sign was the name of the tea house.

why an English Ambassador could demand under the Capitulations the release of a British subject who had been arrested, flogged and imprisoned by a Turkish official. To prove the equity of its position in refusing to release the man, the Foreign Office produced a book which the Turkish records style "Druadejan" (Droit de Gens-i. e., International Laws). The Pacha who appealed to it introduced it with the remark that he had been informed that Christians attached great importance to the book. But the interpreter of the British Embassy closed the Pacha's mouth and the argument by the rather brutal phrase, "That book is not for such as you." The Turkish Foreign Office of to-day is of opinion that this phrase expresses the attitude of the United States Government toward Turkey on the naturalization question.

Turkey holds firmly to the rule: Once a subject, always a subject. It has a law that no man can throw off allegiance to the Sultan without special written permission from His Majesty. It arrests and punishes men caught in the at tempt to emigrate. No one could ever emigrate from Turkey were it not for the fact that a bit of gold weighs more with a frontier guard than the musty old law. But Turkish subjects go to America, become American citizens and in duc time come back to see their friends in Turkey, bearing the American passport. What is wors in the estimation of the Turk, they come "wearing a big hat, as if they were somebody." As soon as they arrive at a Turkish port their passports are taken from them, they are arrested and thrust into prison to repent their disobedience to Turkish law; and Turkish prisons are always unsavory places, especially to men who wear big hats and white shirts.

Now comes what the Turks consider the injustice of the case. The American Minister takes his treaty in hand, or that clause of it which provides that if an American has committed crime he is to be tried by the American Consul, and may not be imprisoned by the Turks. Thus armed, he goes to the Porte and demands the release of the American citizen. To every argument concerning the sovereignty of the Sultan he says: "This man is an American citizen. He has an American passport. The treaty binds you not to arrest and imprison American citizens. I want him released." Of course the relense follows. But the next day another similar ase occurs. Several such cases within the last three months have caused no little irritation on both sides. Of course, the United States Government does

not wish to have any Turkish subjects become American citizens merely for the sake of returning to Turkey and swelling around in the obnoxious big hat. But, on the other hand, it cannot but feel the hardship of the case of a young man engaged to be married to one of his own people, who after having by industry made himself a home in America comes back to Turkey to get his bride and return to his Western home, and finds the wings of his love broken against the walls of a jail. It cannot very well stomach the insult of having Turkish officials spit on the American passport, as they do in such cases. Altogether, it is a very pretty kettle of fish. By way of strengthening their side, the Turks now say that the most of the naturalized Turkish subjects who return with American passports are Armenians, and if Armenians, they must have returned to Turkey with intent to stir up rebellion. They have not produced any case where this was more than suspicion. But the argument is having weight with the United States Government, and it is probable that it will be arranged that the presumption of the Turkish Government of the dis-

probable that it will be arranged the sumption of the Turkish Government of the dissumption of the Turkish Government of the dissupplied of these Armenian naturalized citizens will be accepted by the United States as reason for his expulsion from Turkey, sweetheart or no sweetheart.

The difficulty with Turkey in such cases, and in all its encounters with foreign Powers, which result in the Turkish opinion that foreigners exclude Turkey from profiting by international law, is that every question is approached by the Turks from the wrong end. Further illustration of this truth is seen in a recent order sent out restricting the right of foreigners to purchase land in Turkey. Turkey wishes to hamper the educational operations of American and per the educational operatio good years the total of the sum received from all | tion of this truth is seen in a recent order sent out restricting the right of foreigners to purother missionaries. It has no law which can do this, so long as the missionaries are willing to be under the inspection of the Turkish Department of Public Instruction. In order to reach the end in view it has ordered registers of deeds to refuse to allow transfer of real estate to any er the educational operations of American and foreigner who refuses to promise that children shall not be taught on the premises, and that religious worship shall not be held there. If the Porte would approach the foreign embassies with a statement of its grievances at the hands of the missionaries, and would ask for remedies against alleged abuses of treaty privliege, it would be met in a perfectly equitable spirit, and might secure some of the restrictions which it wishes to impose on education and freedom of worship. But approaching the matter in the way of forcing the question, it bids fair to arouse all foreign Powers to protest against the attempt to modify a treaty without consulting the party of the other part, and to annuate ancient Capitulations which protect foreigners from molestation in their lawful occupation. Every such wrong-headed or at least illogical action toward foreigners constitutes a new argument for maintaining the full force of the Capitulations, hated here as much as in China and Japan.

The same inability to see broadly shows itself in Turkish, treatment of the same inability to see broadly shows itself in Turkish, treatment of the same inability to see broadly shows itself in Turkish, treatment of the same inability to see broadly shows itself in Turkish, treatment of the same inability to see broadly shows itself in Turkish, treatment of the same inability to see broadly shows itself in Turkish, treatment of the same inability to see broadly shows itself in Turkish, treatment of the same in the same and a state of the ocean had been subjected to an time the surface of the ocean had been subjected to an enormous pressure, by which enveloped the ship from same of the ocean had been subjected to an enormous pressure, by which enveloped the ship from same of the ocean had been subjected to an enormous pressure, by which enveloped the ship from same of the ocean had been subjected to an enormous pressure, by which enveloped the ship from same of the ocean had been subjected to an enormous pressure, by which enveloped the ship from same of the ocean had been subjected to an enormous pressure, by which enveloped the same calm, and to those on the ship it seemed as if the surface of the ocean had

Japan.

The same inability to see broadly shows itself in Turkish treatment of the Armenians.

Turkey makes two capital errors in this. First, the Turkish officials claim that any divergence of opinion from a Government officer is dis-Turkey makes two capital errors in this. First, the Turkish officials claim that any divergence of opinion from a Government officer is disloyalty to the Government. There cannot be any such thing as loyal political opinion opposed to that of the Administration. Second, the universal basis of action is the theory that every Armentan must be guilty of this disloyalty by the fact of his birth. Unless he can prove that he is not disloyal he is worthy of punishment as a rebel. So the Turkish pirisons are full of Armentans who may or may not have been disloyal at the outset, but who are pretty sure to be furiously disloyal if the present policy has long continuance. The British Government has been trying to advise a broader policy toward Armenians, since fear of them is preposterous, even if every man of them was a sworn rebel. The persistent policy of Turkey for fifteen years has been to induce Mahometans from Bulgaria, from Bosnia, from Russia, to emigrate into Asia Mfhor, until the Armenians are far outnumbered and utterly incapable of seditious externities. It is said that the Porte has intioutnumbered and utterly incapable of seditious enterprises. It is said that the Porte has inti-mated its willingness to follow the advice of England to some extent. So it has just promoted

enterprises. It is said that the Porte has intimated its willingness to follow the advice of England to some extent. So it has just promoted a leading Armenian Catholic to the rank of Pacha. Just how this will help the Armenians in prison on suspicion remains to be seen.

The principle that a man is guilty unless he proves himself innocent, derived from the French judicial procedure, has had a comical application in reference to the cholera. It has been long a marved to Constantinopolitans how the cholera could be officially reported as carrying off from fifteen to twenty victims a day in this city and yet no sign of it appear to the unprejudiced bystander. A case or two accidentally brought under the eyes of Europeans throws light on the matter. A decree (now revoked) required physicians. This has prevented foreigners from watching the matter. A decree (now revoked) required physicians. This has prevented foreigners from watching the alleged epidemic. But the other day an old Turk, said to be at least a century old, died in a house ment of life through old age. But the death was announced officially to be cholera, and guards were put about the house, while the people who removed the body to the cemetery were made to stand up in the streets and have carbolic acid squirted over them from a small force pump, on inquiry being made as to the reason for imagining that the poor old man had died from cholers, the sanitary officials answered: "We, too, do not want to take all this trouble. But we told the people in the house that they are not so. Meaning in the through old age, to the content of the mass of the sea that an ocean bath can be enjoyed and may be a support to the content of the meaning grant the first plant to show the content of the meaning grant the first plant the most horizont the world. The content of the sea that an ocean bath can be enjoyed to the sea that an ocean bath can be enjoyed in the sea that an ocean bath can be enjoyed in the sea that an ocean bath can be enjoyed in the sea that an ocean c

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roadside for fear of being seized, thrust into the cholera hospital and dosed with remedies to "kill the germs."

COACHING TOURS IN MERRY ENGLAND.

A PASTIME WHICH SOME NEW-YORKERS HAVE FOUND MOST ATTRACTIVE.

A number of New-Yorkers made tours in England on four-in-hand coaches last summer and fall, and have come back advising their friends to spend part of next year in the same delightful way. They say there is no other mode of travel buil so The form of amusement is so com in England that the arrangements for it have been reduced to a science. There are several companies in London which have a large stock of coaches and horses, and four-in-hands may be had with as

much ease as cabs. These companies make lump charges for the outfits, which include the pay of the drivers. Men who have had experience driving teams of four horses might prefer to do without such a man, but they would find that handling four good steeds soon gets to be most wearlsome. The muscular strain on the hands and arms will completely tire out the ordinary gentleman driver in a single morning. One must always have a footman, and two are better than one. In case anything goes wrong, there must be some one to jump off and hold the leaders. If the party has two footmen, it can save much in the way of tips at the inns, as they look after the horses themselves. Besides, the men get small

wages. One most satisfactory feature of the system is the ease with which fresh horses can be secure when needed. You have only to telegraph to Lon don and the horses are shipped to you almost by the first train, for the railway companies will attach box cars for horses on nearly any train, if the ship-

It might be asked why an ordinary low carriage

OUEER THINGS HAPPEN IN A HURRICANE

A story comes by mail from the far East and tells one more of the wonderful things which happen to those who have their homes on the great waters. The story concerns the big four-masted iron ship Lucipara. She hails from Glasgow, and recently made a voyage from Sharpness to Sydney, N. S. W. While saling along between the Cape of

STABBED BY A FISH.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

"Stabbed by a fish" may be the verdict brought in by the coroner within a few days if John Rowes, a patient at the City Hospital, does not recover from a very bad case of blood poisoning. His right leg is swollen to three times its normal size from the fish stab, and the physicians fear that he will not recover. The limb has become black throughout almost its entire length, and it is doubtful now that even amputation will save Rowe's life.

"I was fishing up on the Sangamen River above, Springfield, Ili.," said Rowe's to a "Globe-Democrat" reporter yesterday, "and had my boots off and my pants rolled up above the knees. That was last Tuesday, I think. I had got a pretty good string of fish, and among them was a big 20-pound cat. I had him at the end of a rope and was wading along the bank looking for my nets. Somehow or other the water roused the big fish and he began to cut up. First I knew I was stabbed. He had run one of his sharp horns deep into my knee. Gracious, but it was a stab for your life. I thought somebody had run a long knife into me, if thought somebody had run a long knife into me, if thought somebody had run a long knife into me, if though the whole right side of my body. I never knew before that the catfish had poison in their stickers, but I guess it'll be some time before I go back there."

A WHARF A MILE LONG.